best, and the triumph of Democracy."

The Acting President. Were we to consult our own wishes for Mr. Tyler's success-were we to consult the course, which a proud and a firm Virginian would pursue for his own glory or his country's good-and were we to consult the principles which Mr. T. formerly avowed—the devotion which once professed for the State Rights doctrines of Virne once production of the Constitution— ginia—for a strict construction of the Constitution— his opposition to a National Bank, a protective Tariff, a National system of Internal Improvements, and the a Samuel constitutional grounds on which he once stood, Mr. Tyler's former opinions, and lay them before the ing individuals and the public. people hereafter; but one must suffice for the present. It nate of the U.S., when he stood, side by side, with

that occasion:
"Mr. Tyler addressed the Senate at considerable officer absolute and supreme.
"I will remove no incumbent from office who has length, opposing the bill, and expressing his decided retriment had never departed from the principles laid tionable—has given his official influences to the purpodown in the Constitution, without repenting it. In proof of this he instanced the incorporation of the Bank of the In proof | ses of party.' U.S., which had originated a system of gaming and peculation, that had hardly ever been equalled. He addefined offences; for acts only now declared to be ofculation, that had hardly ever occu equality. The had defined offences by this inaugural, is not calculated to restrain, duced various arguments against the construction that had been often given to the Constitution, and declared but to extend the power complained of, and make protected by this UNAUTHORISED system, than enjoy the Head of the Government. What is "active parthem at the risk of violating that sacred compact."

to stand by all the measures of the Whig Cabinet.

Government-untrue in point of principle, for, it would all sections to catch enthusiasm from his party appeals, defend." be only necessary to usurp power in order to conse- and propagate partizanship by national agitation and as his speech in '28, and his vote in '32, he shows ditherefore, for Mr. Tyler to throw himself upon the ex- a partizan and he is removed. ample of Mr. Madison.

What was Mr. I yier's answer to this speech and opt the language of Gen. Harrison in his speech delivered at ixton: "There is not in the Constitution, any express grant of wer for such purpose, and it could never be constitutional to ercuse that power, save in the event the powers granted to Concrete that power, save in the event the powers granted to Conaid not be carried into effect without resorting to such on." The latter branch of your inquiry is fully answer

This language is portentous, we fear, of evil consequences-and so the Whigs interpret it. The Dan-ville Reporter of only Friday last quotes this letter, with the triumphant remark, that Mr. Tyler's "views of the policy proper to be pursued by the Government, are just such as his lamented predecessor entertained and has frequently promulgated to his countrymen.

There is not a syllable in the Address which the act ing President made on Friday last to his countrymen. that cheers us on this subject, or on the other great point, of proscription from office, in the slightest degree .-These are the most prominent practical points of the Address; for, it abounds in vague generalities (and some of them are sound maxims—if well carried out—tho' we see nothing about not appointing members of Congress, nor keeping his hands off from the press, nor confining himself to a single term.) But we shall follow this introduction of our own with an able criticism from the Globe, upon this Address, in reference to these two prominent questions, viz: Removals and a National Bank. On the first, it does appear to us that the guillotine is about to take a new, if not a wider sweep-Mr. Tyler threatens twice, "numerous removals may necessary under this rule." And again : " Removals from office are likely often to arise." And worse still! Frequent proscription is to be accompanied by secret espionage; for, he menaces the office-holder, "who has been guilty of an active partizanship, or by secret means, '&c. But the strictures of the Globe upon Mr. Tyler's doctrine of Removals are sufficient, for the

The same remark also applies to the Delphic portion of the Address which unquestionably alludes to a National Bank. Mr. Tyler first pledges himself, "promptly (to) give (his) sanction to any constitutional measure originating in Congress shall, &c. (That is to say, he is to avoid his constitutional responsibility of recommending measures, shifting it upon Congress) -and then they recommend a Bank, what does he say? "In deciding upon the adaptation of any such measure to the end proposed, as well as its conformity to the Constitution, I shall resort to the Fathers of the great Republican school for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage views of our system of Government, and the light of their ever glorious example.' formly opposed to a National Bank, as "one of the most such measure to the end proposed, as well as its deadly hostility existing against the principles and formity to the Constitution." The fathers of the

let Virginia be the standard-bearer.

(From Saturday's Globe.)
THE ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT TYLER.

was on the occasion of an appropriation for the Cum-berland road, on the 22d January, 1828, before the Se-berland road, on the 22d January, 1828, before the Se-berland road, on the 22d January, 1828, before the Se-berland road, on the 22d January, 1828, before the Se-berland road, on the 22d January, 1828, before the Se-berland road, on the 22d January, 1828, before the Se-berland road, on the 22d January, 1828, before the Se-berland road, on the 22d January, 1828, before the Se-berland road, on the 22d January, 1828, before the Se-berland road, on the 22d January, 1828, before the Se-berland road, on the 22d January, 1828, before the Se-berland road, on the 22d January, 1828, before the Se-berland road, on the 22d January restraint. nate of the O. S., when he stood, side by side, with Subjected to no just restraint, is inevitably destined to Nathaniel Macon, and in opposition to Gen. Harrison's course—and when he stood up for the faith of Virginia produce a spirit of crouching servility with the official corps, which, in order to uphold the hand which feeds vernment, against a Bank of the U. S., and against a them, would lead to direct and active interference in latitudinous construction of the Constitution. We beg the reader's attention to the spirit which he exhibited ing the course of State legislation to the dictation of the Chief Executive officer, and making the will of that

AlL appropriations for similar objects. He faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties hostility to ALL appropriations for similar objects. The then went at large into remarks upon the exercise of the powers assumed by Congress, as he considered UN-constitutional, and maintained that the Gomeans—the less manly, and therefore the more objective.

"To us, it appears that the active exertion of this hem at the risk of violating that sacred compact."

With these declarations spread before him—With

States, of both parties, must, if he exercised the right With these declarations spieze octate the House of of an American citizen, have taken an active part in Representatives of the U. S. in 1819, "For, Sir, in-assnuch as I believe the creation of this corporation (Bank of the U.S.) UNCONSTITUTIONAL, I cannot, with- in regard to questions affecting his own and the inteout a violation of my oath, hesitate to repair the breach rests of his country. Every "spirit of crouching sertus made in the Constitution, TWHEN AN OP-PORTUNITY PRESENTS ITSELF OF DOING influence in favor of his opinion and his party. It is SO without violating the public faith"—one would impossible, in a free country, where the popular suf-consider it absolutely impossible for Mr. Tyler to re-frage controls every thing, for any man, who has commend or to sign a National Bank. And yet Mr. principles and feelings and interests at stake, not to be commend or to sign a National Balla. And yet are the principles and the principles are the principles and the principles are th cable stuff, which would defy such apprehensions— all depends. The character of the individual, not the ments of the deeply regretted death of William And yet Mr. Tyler is surrounded by men, who will side he takes, will, for the most part, give complex-Whig presses, assure their readers of his determination the individual so exerting his rights as a citizen, still to time in the practical operation of the Governcome within the qualification of an officer under the ment. While standing at the threshold of this great stand by all the measures of the Wing Caomet. come within the qualification of an officer under the ment. While standing at the threshold of this great "The country need not (says the Correspondent of the test laid down by Mr. Tyler before the election? "Is work, he has by the dispensation of an all-wise Prohappiness of the Country."-"It is already said in the stitution-in any law-in any edict. It is not denappiness of the Country.

financial circles, that President Tyler considers a U.S. fined in this address itself, so as to enable any one to Bank unconstitutional. So did Mr. Madison; but not-decide what specific acts amount to a disqualification to the Constitution, has had devolved upon him the President Tyler considers a U.S. withstanding his own views on this subject, he declared hold office. It is like the crime of constructive treathat he considered the question of constitutionality fore- son, as practised upon in that dangerous time when the opposed to the spirit of a lofty patriotism, may find in

pers, which causes a suspicion that the acting President will sign the Bank bill, when it is concocted by law of removals, where is the restraint on the Execu-

partisanship? the right of suffrage (whether officers or others) should be regulated by the Constitution and laws—not by Exceptive edicts; that the greatest liberality should be extended to all in construing the rights connected with

tunity to be afforded to those accused and to be reing before a new tribunal of very unlimited powers, because defined by no laws, but any sort of a hearing is better than none. All who are hereafter removed, must be so under the solemn sanction of the l'nauguofficial character. The parties, therefore, ought to be their tendency. I will remove no incumbent from of Brady, Benj. F. Butler, apprized of the imputed offence which decides their fice who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of Wright of New Jersey. fate—the evidence supporting it—the accuser alleging it, and allowed the privilege of defence. From the character of the present Chief Magistrate, we are led to secret means—the less manly, and therefore the more rope that he will not permit any man to suffer the heavy penalty of loss of character and station, and, as must be the case with many, their own and their fami. Government in conflict with the freedom of elections lies' livelihood, without a hearing, and upon the secret

declaration of informers, who aim at their places.
"The main pivot on which the policy of the new Ad-

sage of the address:
"The public interest also demands that, if any we has existed between the Government and the currency, it shall cease. Measures of a financial character, now having the sanction of legal enactments, shall be faithfully enforced until repealed by the legislative authority. But I owe it to myself to declare that I regard emphatically to the official corps, "thus far and no farexisting enactments as unwise and impolitic, and in a high degree oppressive. I shall promptly give my sanction to any constitutional measure which, originating in Congress, shall have for its object the restora- ciple of the Executive action. on of a sound circulating medium, so essentially necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure to industry its just and adequate rewards, and debt in time of peace be sedulously avoided. to re-establish the public prosperity. In deciding upon the adaptation of any such measure to the end propo as well as its conformity to the Constitution, I shall resort to the Fathers of the great Republican school for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage

their ever glorious example."

"We have scrutinized this paragraph with a sincere a Bank, because it was necessary to carry out the grant- "I shall promptly give my sanction to any constitu first Bank bill with many doubts or scruples—Or Mr. have for its object the restoration of a sound circula-Madison, who placed it upon the ground of an interpretation sustained by all the departments of the Governation sustained by all the departments of the Governation and the most condign punishment, whilst Mr. T.'s own course subsequently shows tional and inexpedient. He adds: "I shall resort to ment. his disregard for all such arguments? Or will he rely upon Mr. Jefferson, as one of the most illustrious fathers of instruction, to be drawn from their sage views of our has existed between the Government and the currency, the Republican faith. He not only declares himself uni- Government, in deciding upon the adaptation of any it shall cease. Measures of a financial character, no form of our Constitution" -but to show that such an publican School all declared a Bank unconstituinstitution was not "necessary" to conduct our finances, to declare that I regard expension of the points out two other systems by which they may be managed. 1st. "In order to be able to meet a general combination of the Banks against we is a control of the Banks agains combination of the Banks against us, in a critical the Bank upon the country by his financial manage- ing in Congress, shall have for its immediate object emergency, could we not make a beginning towards an independent use of our own money—towards of the war, and power of the capitalists over public sentially necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure to industry its just and adequate the restriction of a sound circulating medium; and the transactions of life, to secure to industry its just and adequate the restriction of any constitutional measure which, original-time in Congress, shall have for its immediate object the restoration of a sound circulating medium; so estimates the restoration of any constitutional measure which, original-time in Congress, shall have for its immediate object the restoration of a sound circulating medium; or estimated the restoration of any constitutional measure which, original-time in Congress, shall have for its immediate object the restoration of a sound circulating medium; or estimated the restoration of any constitutional measure which, original-time in Congress, shall have for its immediate object the restoration of a sound circulating medium; or estimated the restoration of any constitutional measure which, original-time in Congress, shall have for its immediate object the restoration of a sound circulating medium; or estimated the restoration to any constitutional measure which, original-time in Congress, shall have for its immediate object the restoration of a sound circulating medium; or estimated the restoration of any constitutional measure which, original-time in Congress, shall have for its immediate object the restoration of a sound circulation and the restoration of a sound circulat it is received, and letting the Treasurer give his draft or note, for payment at any particular place,"

Me.—and 2dly. "The existing (State) Banks will, follow. In 1819, after a full view of the tendencies of the end proposed, as well as its conformity to the Conwittent doubt. without doubt, enter into arrangements for lend- the fatal experiment, on which Mr. Madison was dri- stitution, I shall resort to the Fathers of the great Repubing their agency, and the more favorable, as there will ven, he condemned it, and the reasons on which he lican school for advice and instruction, to be drawn from competition among them for it." Could we beyielded to its adoption—he predicted a continuance, their sage views of our system of Government, and the and an aggravation of the calamities which it then light of their ever glorious example.

Bill, with his unshaken constitutional objections, and recommend to Congress to devise some other constitution to prophecies come to pass, and the identical institution he perfect enjoyment of the calamities which it then betray him to a wanton misstatement of facts.

The institutions under which we live, my country-betray him to a wanton misstatement of facts.

The institutions under which we live, my country-betray him to a wanton misstatement of a wanton missate wanton miss

rty in the last year's elections, and will sin no re in that way for years to come. I hope for the our views—to state the facts—to exhibit our doubls—and the triumph of Democracy."

In the last year's elections, and will sin no represented a portion of the district the same of the them so strongly depicted—does he mean to adopt the triumph of Democracy."

In the last year's elections, and will sin no represented a portion of the district the same of the facts—to exhibit our doubls—between the facts—to exhibit our doubls—of my ancestors are mingled with the dust of the court of the facts—to exhibit our doubls—of my ancestors are mingled with the dust of the court of the facts—to exhibit our doubls—of my ancestors are mingled with the dust of the court of the facts—to exhibit our doubls—of my ancestors are mingled with the dust of the court of the facts—to exhibit our doubls—of my ancestors are mingled with the dust of the court of the facts—to exhibit our doubls—of my ancestors are mingled with the dust of the court of the facts—to exhibit our doubls—of my ancestors are mingled with the dust of the court of the facts—to exhibit our doubls—of my ancestors are mingled with the dust of the court of the facts—to exhibit our doubls—of my ancestors are mingled with the dust of the court of the facts—to exhibit our doubls—of my ancestors are mingled with the dust of the court of the facts—to exhibit our doubls—of my ancestors are mingled with the dust of the court of the facts—to exhibit our doubls—of my ancestors are mingled with the dust of the court of the facts—to exhibit our doubls—of my ancestors are mingled with the dust of the court of the court of the facts—to exhibit our double—to exhi our views -- to state the facts -- to exhibit our nounts of the facts and to conjure you to go to the Polls on the 22d inst.

Trust yourselves—watch the men in power. Men are changeable. Principles are eternal. Never was it more important for you to carry out your great principles, than at the coming election. We repeat, again and again, it would carry an immense moral power over and again, it would carry an immense moral power over and again, it would carry an immense moral power over the Legislative and Executive Departments at Washing to effecting this great the Legislative and Executive Departments at Washing to effecting this great fection which finds a place in the heavest of every ment of the Government, other than by an appeal trict.

3. He says "I have presented myself to the district.

3. He says "I have presented myself to the people for additional grants, lest by so doing they successive year's political avowal up to the hour of this elevation to power? We should hope not. And who framed the Constitution designed to establish because the first.

3. He says "I have presented myself to the district.

3. He says "I have presented myself to the people for additional grants, lest by so doing they successive year's political avowal up to the hour of this elevation to power? We should hope not. And who framed the Constitution designed to establish because which the patriots and statesmen as the only Simon Pure of the Democratic Republic to the people for additional grants, lest by so doing they successive year's political avowal up to the hour of the people for additional grants, lest by so doing they successive year's political avowal up to the hour of the Democratic Republic to the people for additional grants, lest by so doing they successive year's political avowal up to the hour of the Democratic Republic to the people for additional grants, lest by so doing they successive year's political avowal up to the hour of the Democratic Republic to the people for additional grants, lest by so doing they successive year's political avowal up to the hour of the Democratic Republ the Legislative and Executive Departments at Washthe Legislative and Executive Departments at the large of can school for advice as to "the adaptation of the moncan school for advice as to "the adaptation of the made sure to the end proposed, as well as its conformity to the sure to the end proposed, as well as its conformity to the course could not fail to generate factions, intent upon the gratification of their selfish ends, to give birth to

Don't the adaptation of the made course could not fail to generate factions, intent upon the gratification of their selfish ends, to give birth to

5. He says "I am pressing myself on the district." stannch constitutional grounds on which he once stood, stannch constitutional grounds on which legerate dections, intent upon of their selfish ends, to give a generate dections, intent upon of the restoration of their selfish ends of grounds and the suggesting of the gratification of their selfish ends of grounds and which the suggesting for the gratification of their selfish ends of grounds and the suggesting for the district."

So Avoid the gratification of their selfish ends of grounds and the suggesting for the gratification of their selfish ends on grounds and the suggesting for the gratification of their selfish ends of grounds and the suggesting for the gratification of their selfish ends of grounds and the suggesting for the gratification of the g "The President expresses his determination first in "the light of their ever-glorious example," we must conpeople hereafter; but one must sumce for the present. It was on the occasion of an appropriation for the Cumgive up his principles for his party. There is certainly much mystery in this Delphic paragraph. We trust we may be deceived in the idea that such a course is resolved on; but when we look at those who surround the author of the Address, we fear to see the veil removed. But the fact that in another part of his address he declares against a National Debt, is indicative of a different intention from that apprehended by us. A public debt is a necessary ingredient to the Bank-all must come together-Taxation-Assumption -Distribution -- a National Debt, and a National Bank,

are all of one litter. "With regard to the rest of the new inaugural-the separation of the purse and sword—the separation of the custody of the public treasure from the Executive control, we take no objection. If the immediate supervision and command of Congress over the Treasury and all its officers—if the interposition of felony be-tween the Chief Magistrate and the public money—if impeachment, and his responsibility to the people and the respects of his station cannot keep his hands off, we should be glad to see any additional guards that can be devised to secure the custody against invasion. We want to see the public money most rigidly kept for public uses. Such a keeping can never be found in a bank, where the ordinary business would lead to the application of it to its own uses-where it is always accessible to distinguished officers of the Government, especially those connected with the Treasury and where such a Bank President as Mr. Biddle, leagued with such a Chief Magistrate as Mr. Clay, would render the entire funds of the institution, as well as of the Treasury, subservient to their combined ambition

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.
Fellow-Citizens: Before my arrival at the seat that he considered the question of constitutionality forever put at rest by the repeated action of the government in conformity with the plainly expressed will of the People; and accordingly, signed the charter of the late Bank. And so will it be with Pesident Tyler. Should the people through their Representatives, charter a United an office which blends the power of the Executive, Janouth of the people my disciplined and Lorislation functions. States Bank, we venture to predict that it will become dicial and Legislative functions together in their highstates Bank, we venture to predict that it will become the law of the land." [This only blot upon Mr. Madison's escutcheon cannot be too deeply deplored by every Republican. But Mr. Madison's argument is untrue in point of fact, for, if two Banks have been put up, it concentrates immense moneyed means to influence the law of the land." [This only blot upon Mr. Madison's argument is untrue est attributes—traverses the Union—makes political harmonic stantly addressed to the all-wise and all-powerful Being who made me, and by whose dispensation I am called to the high office of President of this Confederacy, understanding the second of the law of the land." [This only blot upon Mr. Madison's argument is untrue est attributes—traverses the Union—makes political harmonic stantly addressed to the all-wise and all-powerful Being who made me, and by whose dispensation I am called to the high office of President of this Confederacy, understandingly to carry out the principles of that Confederacy is the second of the law of the have both been put down by the action of the the election, and draws together vast multitudes from stitution which I have sworn "to protect, preserve and

with the poorest grace from Mr. Tyler's lips, as for several times, and for many years after, even as far down So of the minor officers: if one has acted on his opistances which have brought me to the discharge of the nions in any form, whether by open declaration or se- high duties of President of U. S., been afforded to me, rectly how little he was affected by the positions of Mr. cret whispers, to influence the result of an election a brief exposition of the principles which will govern functions of President, it would have been rude and dis-Madison in 1816. It is rather too late in the day, against the conquering party, construction makes him me in the general course of my administration of pub-If his friends triumph, lic affairs would seem to be due as well to myself as to than he is represented to have done. mple of Mr. Madison.

There are a variety of other signs in the Whig parts, which causes a suspicion that the acting President will sign the Bank bill, when it is concocted by law of removals, where is the restraint on the Executive of the Mr. Madison.

In regard to foreign nations, the groundwork of man, and, so far from being removed is promoted.

"Under the doctrine of undefined partisanship as the injustice from none. While I shall sedulously cultivated the man and so far from being removed is promoted.

"Under the doctrine of undefined partisanship as the injustice from none. While I shall sedulously cultivated to an opposition to the Banking System—to a law of removals, where is the restraint on the Executive that he will give to the measures.

"Nothing definite can be inferred from these circumstances."

"Nothing definite can be inferred from these circumstances."

"Nothing definite can be inferred from these circumstances."

"Under the doctrine of undefined partisanship as the injustice from none. While I shall sedulously cultivated to an opposition to the Banking System—to a law of removals, where is the relations of peace and amity with one and all, Sational Bank—to a National Bank dent will sign the Bank bill, when it is concocted by Messrs. Webster and Clay & Co. for the Extra Session. But there is one other sign nearer home, that cocurred on the third October last, in the letter which he addressed to Messrs. Jeter, Mayo, Dickinson, Elmore, Rust, Birch, Hill, Blunt and Timberlake, of the country of Messrs. Peter and solicitude. The army, and the region of Henrice. Among other questions which the region of the region of the region of the region of the region. There were more Enderglists in office and almost which has in other days covered itself with renown, and the region are the regions of peace and amity with one and alm to the day to the the relations of peace and amity with one and alm to the alm alm to the and alm to the and alm to the and alm to the alm alm to the and alm to the alm alm to more, Rust, Birch, Hill, Blunt and Timberlake, of the county of Henrico. Among other questions which they propounded to him, was the following:

"5th. Do you believe the Congress of the United States to be vested with power, by the Constitution, to charter a National Bank? Would you consider such an incorporation, though warranted by the Constitution, as mischlevous in its effects upon the parsuns and habits of our people; and from the inducence it would put the late can was a make-weights against the late Administration. Have any of these paid the furfations of the same proceeded from this cause, I which has in other days covered itself with renown, and the navy, not inappropriately termed the right throughout the late canvass than Democrats; and does any man believe they were less partisans? Look back at Captain Stockton's displays, and hundreds of others of the same high tone and violent temperament. Look at the letters put abroad by postmasters, insulting members of the same high tone and violent temperament. Look at the letters put abroad by postmasters, insulting members of the Government here, and circulated through the Federal prime as make-weights against the late Adultimate downfall has proceeded from this cause, I American (Whig) calls it an "an auful Report." And ministration. Have any of these paid the forfeiture of deem it of the most essential importance that a competition who, with this awful warning artisanship?

We think that the conduct of citizens in exercising and the purse. No matter where or how the public mostream of the contraction of the correct without no confers on Construction confers on Construction of the Construction confers on Construction of the rete, it would be time enough for me to say when I am candidate for, or an expectant of the Presidential office candidate for, or an expectant of the Presidential office candidate for, or an expectant of the Presidential office candidate for, or an expectant of the Presidential office candidate for, or an expectant of the Presidential office can all others, and a forfeiture of office would be a propose to have enquired of me what course I would pursue if at the two levels as to have enquired of me what course I would pursue if at the the presidential of the incorporation of a Bank, you should have excution. But forfeiture of office for simply exercising the retained in 1818, on the question of a scire facial against the Bank, in 1822, on the question of a scire facial against the Bank which we hope the Executive does not intend to detect and entering the late Bank."

It is privilege is guarded, should be punished on an officer the land. The unrestrained power exerted by a selfishly ambitious man, in order either to perpetuate his authority or to hand it over to some favorite as his suffered to the employment of all the means which we hope the Executive does not intend to detect the sum of the province which we hope the Executive does not intend to detect the province which we hope the Executive does not intend to detect the province which we hope the Executive does not intend to detect the province which we hope the Executive does not intend to detect the province which we hope the Executive does not intend to detect the province which we hope the Executive does not intend to detect the province which we hope the Executive does not intend to detect the province which we hope the Executive does not intend to detect the province which we hope the Executive does not intend to detect the province which we hope the Executive does not intend to detect the province which we hope the Executive does not intend to detect the province which we hope the Executive does not intend to detect the province which we have the

Numerous removals may become necessary under this rule.

"The main pivot on which the policy of the new Administration works, is embraced in the following pasregulated by a profound sense of what is due to the country and its institutions; nor shall I neglect to apply the same unbending rule to those of my own appoint.

"2. Were you not advised by a leading Whig in Cathe same unbending rule to those of my own appoint ment. Freedom of opinion will be tolerated, the full enjoyment of the right of suffrage will be maintained, mination—with a pledge from him that he would supther." I have dwelt the longer upon this subject, be-cause removals from office are likely often to arise, and I would have my countrymen to understand the prin-

In all public expenditures the most rigid econom should be resorted to, and, as one of its results, a public and patriotic constituency will never object to the im- of your political life which you regretted above all position of necessary burdens for useful ends; and true others, was your not having supported Mr. Clay, or made to believe that his services were necessary, he visdom dictates the resort to such means, in order to your not having identified your political fortunes with supply deficiencies in the revenue, rather than to those his?" advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage doubtful expedients, which, ultimating in a public views of our system of Government, and the light of debt, serve to embarrass the resources of the country and to lessen its ability to meet any great emergenc which may arise. All sinecures she t, and the light of their ever glorious example." wish to understand and give it a fair interpretation. The appropriations should be direct and explicit, so the because it and the light of their ever glorious example." Wish to understand and give it a fair interpretation. The appropriations should be direct and explicit, so the because it and the light of their ever glorious example."

What Fathers? General Hamilton? who urged But we are at fault in the hunt. The President says: bursing agents as may be found compatible with the public service. 'A strict responsibility on the part of all the agents of the Government should be maintain

> The public interest also demands that, if any war having the sanction of legal enactments, shall be faith-The fathers of the Re- fully enforced until repealed by the legislative authority. But I owe it myself to declare that I regard existing enactments as unwise and impolitic, and in a

much more faverably to Democracy than they did at the last elections. Many a patriot heart has already been sick enough at the shameful deceptions, delusions and falsehoods, practised on them by the Federal Whigh party in the last year's elections, and will sin no party in the last year's elections. I hope for the last year's elections. I hope for the last year's elections, and will sin no party in the last year's elections. I hope for the last year's elections, and will sin no party in the last year's elections. I hope for the last year's elections, and will sin no party in the last year's elections. I hope for the last year's elections, and will sin no party in the last year's elections. I hope for the last year's elections, and will sin no party in the last year's elections. I hope for the last year's elections, and will sin no party in that way for years to come. I hope for the last year's elections are in that way for years to come. I hope for the last year's elections are in that way for years to come. I hope for the last year's elections are in the denounced suffering a catastrophe, which is challenged a catastrophe, which is challenged in the anti-dependent of the political corruption of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of a Government deriving its powers from the consent of a Government deriving its powers fro - for the good of our children and our children's chil- principles I then maintained, are well known to the look so much to the man, provided his honesty and in-

> exert myself to carry the foregoing principles into prac- is false. tice during my administration of the Government; and, confiding in the protecting care of an ever-watchful and overruling Providence, it shall be my first and highest duty to preserve unimpaired the free institutions under which we live, and transmit them to those who shall succeed me in their full force and vigor.
>
> JOHN TYLER.

Washington, April 9, 1841.

cumbent upon VIRGINIA, the State of President Tyler's nativity, and the object of his affections, to sushim whatever aid it is in their power to afford-whether The National Intelligencer, (as might have been exmen, you are rather running ahead of events. rison and Tyler, (two of her own sons,) because she dent has placed at the head of the Administration -Upon her children !- She is proud of her principles, for they cents per lb., and so on.

The N. Intelligencer, in its comments upon the Adlieve Mr. Tyler refers. Would Mr. T. pursue his course in every other great measure, except the 2d telligencer would identify Mr. Tyler with Mr. Madi-

The last New York Herald, (by last Evening's mail,) has another speculation of its own. It is curious, and

is indeed our most ardent wish "Since the arrival of Mr. Tyler at Washington, the made by the new President, from that which had been marked out by the late President and his Cabi-The usual opportunity which is afforded to a Chief be only necessary to usurp power in order to consecute the benefit of the same sophism, as Mr. Madison gives to the Bank. But the argument of Mr. Madison would come as being active partizanship if in favor of the successnet. Notwithstanding these assurances, we have thing can be inferred to the contrary from the fact of his retaining the old Cabinet. Under the peculiarly affeeting circumstances in which Mr. Tyler assumed the

Tariff-and to a distribution of the Public Lands. Is it likely he will abandon them now: He has pledged himself only to a single term in office-to a pure and The army, economical Government-and to all removals for opinion's sake.

"Arguing from these facts, is it not highly probable, that, sooner or later, a reconstruction of the Cabinet will take place—and a new development of the policy of a fair trial of the system, and force upon her a sysof the Government be made?"

The late Report of the Bank of the U. S. startles

which we hope the Executive does not intend to decree.

"If removals are, however, to go on upon the grounds laid down by the Address, ought not the same oppor- order to uphold the hand which feeds them, would lead to produce a spirit of carried the county of Ulster. The great charter election takes place in the city to-day. Robert H. Morris, their advancement. And who doubts that he will? to direct and active interference in the elections, both the late Recorder, whom Gov. Seward and his Whig moved for cause, as is afforded to the class embraced State and Federal, thereby subjecting the course of State friends lately cashiered, in consequence of the deciin Mr. Webster's circular? They are granted a hear- legislation to the dictation of the Chief Executive Offi- ded part he took in unveiling the Glentworth frauds, cers, and making the will of that officer absolute and supreme. I will, at a proper time, invoke the action of of the City, for the Mayor's Chair. On Thursday Congress upon this subject, and shall readily acquiesce evening Tammany Hall was filled by a large and enthuin the adoption of all proper measures which are siastic assemblage of the People. They confirmed his after the majority had elected one. They did it, ral Address, for cause, and a cause disparaging to their calculated to arrest these evils, so full of danger in nomination-and were addressed by Messrs. James T. Brady, Benj. F. Butler, Major Davezac, and Colonel foresight, the result will show, unless means can

FOR THE ENQUIRER. TO THE PUBLIC he would not be in the way of a fair race between the parties, it is due to this District that he shall give ex-These will be made by me through no acerbity plicit answers to the following interrogatories, which I propounded to him on Saturday last before the people : jority of those opposed to the latitudinous course of the 11. Have you written to Mr. R. B. Corbin, advising

port you, if you would do so?

"3. Have you ever voted for a Democrat? "4. Did you say last fall to Mr. Alexander Fleet that you would not be a candidate, because you were in a minority, but that if he or any other State Rights Whig would become a candidate, you would do yeoman's sereice in his behalf?

"5. Did you say in November last to Mr. Claiborne

A wise Gatewood, a warm Clay man, and others, that the act

I would repeat Mr. Hunter's answers, but as they were very far from being explicit or satisfactory to me and those who conversed with me on the subject, I might do him injustice, and therefore hope he will give his own answers, at an early day, through the Enquirer one of my poli I have been since requested (not by tical friends,) to put this additional question to Mr Hunter: "Did not Mr. Geo. Fitzhugh inform you by letter, that you would receive the nomination of the Democratic Convention, but advised you at the same and his course since the meeting of the Convention, ha time not to accept it, lest it might drive your Whig given umbrage to many. Mr. H.'s modesty and readily

friends from your support?"

If the accounts out of which the foregoing interrogatories spring are not correct, it is due to Mr. Hunter that the public mind shall be disabused; but if they are correct, then is it due to the people, that they may be retire, and does not consent to run until he is almost accurately informed-and shape their course accord-

do my duty, however unpleasant it may prove; and one known wishes of the people, careless of their interests of those duties is to place the responsibility of dividing the Republican party where it deserves to rest. But there is good reason to expect the breach to be closed before the day of battle comes.

C. M. BRAXTON.

correct some statements of fact which he must have we cannot allow Mr. B. thus to force himself upon us made inadvertently; for he knows them to be incorrect, and prefer to choose our candidates in our own way and I can hardly suppose his spleen or his zeal would and not by minorities of Conventions; and it would be

In conclusion, I beg you to be assured that I shall only repeat what I have before said, that the statement stituents, for they knew his principles FOR THE ENQUIRER.

To the Voters of the Caroline Congressional District Fellow-Citizens :- It is a matter of deep regret to see you divided as you are at this important crisis; at a time when a change of rulers is about to saddle upon us some of the most obnoxious measures against which we have been struggling for years-when a called session of Congress is about to meet, with the The Richmond Whig says that "it is peculiarly in-umbent upon Vinginia, the State of President Ty-which it has cost us years of toil and labor to establish, and to rear others on their ruins, which we had tain him in the arduous and trying duties which he has been at great pains to put down-at a time, too, when been so suddenly and unexpectedly called upon to the danger is so great, that even some of the ablest discharge. Let the great men of the Old Dominion men who contributed to bring the present Administrastep forth boldly," says the Whig, "and with the frankness and freedom of patriot brethren, extend licy, and are using their utmost endeavors to arrest in to him the right hand of fellowship, and proffer to progress and correct it in its course. It is needless specify, very particularly, the measures by which of action or of counsel. It will be as nobly received as nobly offered. Let the people come forth," &c. - escaped your observation. Every effort will be made to repeal the Sub-Treasury and establish in its place a pected from the official organ and the Bank organ,) re- National Bank as the fiscal agent of the Governmentceives this sentiment with acclamation. But, gentle- the utter inefficiency of which all experience has de-It is monstrated. It is no less incompetent to regulate incumbent on Virginia to sustain the acting President commerce and the exchanges. It is absurd to expec Tyler, when he sustains her principles-Not otherwise! an institution, which cannot regulate itself, to contri She has never sustained any of her sons, unless they represent her own State Rights principles of '98 and '99. When even the illustrious Madison, under the struction. Look to the ruinous contractions and eximpulse of circumstances to which he yielded, sanc- pansions, the shocks, convulsions, &c., given to trade tioned the second Bank of the United States, Virginia during its career, and read a useful lesson of exconsured his signature, and the very unsatisfactory perience. It is said, that a Bank will regulate exchanges reason on which he placed it-Virginia opposed Har- and render them uniform-enhance the prices of produce, and give new life to every branch of commerce was not satisfied with their course-And will she now What says experience? In 1826, or thereabouts, when Government, the painful communication was made to sacrifice her principles to a Virginian, whom accithen? Pork \$1 25 per hundred-wheat thirty odd Never! No! never. She has a higher pride than for cents per bushel-flour \$3 00 per bl.-cotton 8 or 9 And yet Mr. Tyler is surrounced by men, who will side he takes, will, for the exchanges—Viremploy all the arguments and address of Belial himion to his conduct, in exerting the rights which are
him you had conferred your suffrages for the first ofhim you had conferred your suffrages for the first ofhim you had conferred your suffrages for the first ofhim you had conferred your suffrages for the first ofhim you had conferred your suffrages and, as such, they are recognized all over the Union,
self, to overcome his judgment—And yet the Whigs
the suffrage in that of suffrage. If "the active partisanfice in your gift, and had selected him as your choself, to overcome his judgment—Baselution and the importal Baselution and the importal Baselution and the importal Baselution and the importance of the suffrage. seif, to overcome his judgment—And yet the various scribblers from Washington, for the public mind for the public good, may not lighten the public mind for the public good, may not lighten the public mind for the public good, may not lighten the public mind for the public good, may not lighten the public good in the good lighten the good ligh her support, if he does not carry out her principles, sides, this institution would be unconstitutional, and which once were his -for he professed, at one time, to be no means have yet been proposed by which its imof the "straitest sect" of State Rights' men! But if mense power can be effectually controlled-of which "The country need not (says the Correspondent of the lest laid down by Mr. Tyler before the election: 18 work, he has by the less laid down by Mr. Tyler before the election: 18 work, he has by the less laid down by Mr. Tyler before the election: 18 work, he has by the less laid down by Mr. Tyler before the election: 18 work, he has by the less laid down by Mr. Tyler before the election: 18 work, he has by the less laid down by Mr. Tyler before the election: 18 work, he has by the less laid down by Mr. Tyler before the election: 18 work, he has by the less laid down by Mr. Tyler before the election: 18 work, he has by the less laid down by Mr. Tyler before the election: 18 work, he has by the less laid down by Mr. Tyler before the election: 18 work, he has by the less laid down by Mr. Tyler before the election: 18 work, he has by the less laid down by Mr. Tyler before the election: 18 work, he has by the less laid down by Mr. Tyler before the election: 18 work, he has by the less laid down by Mr. Tyler before the election: 18 work, he has by the less laid down by Mr. Tyler before the election: 18 work, he has by the less laid down by Mr. Tyler before the election: 18 work and the less laid down by Mr. Tyler before the election: 18 work and the less laid down by Mr. Tyler before the election: 18 work and the less laid down by Mr. Tyler before the election: 18 work and the less laid down by Mr. Tyler before the less laid down by Mr. Tyler before the election: 18 work and the less laid down by Mr. Tyler before the N. Y. Herald) fear a change of pottey as to men or measures. I speak this by the card. It comes from an authentic source."

"Mr. Tyler will be the President (says Webb's Courier) and under his auspices, all the cardinal measures of our party will be carried into effect, to the glory and beginning of office is not defined in the Constitution."

"It is already said in the line of office is not defined in the Constitution."

"It is already said in the line of the United States, as the Whigs affect of the United States, as the Whigs affer would be enough to destroy any of the State which his own letter of October last has an awful squinting, and which the vague and Delphic allusions in his late address are rather calculated to confirm than to weaken, then will Virginia not sustain him.

The office would be enough to destroy any of the State would be enough to destroy any of the State was stated by the resident of the late Bank to the Finance Committee of the Senate; and it would have the interest of the whole commercial community so deeply and closely and provisions of the Constitution?"

""" "It is already said in the stintion." "" and to which his own letter of October last has an awful squinting, and which the vague and Delphic allusions in his late address are rather calculated to confirm than to weaken, then will Virginia not sustain him. terests, and even to form an alliance with a President dress, gives the cue. Mr. Madison is the Father of the to subvert the liberties of the people and rule the countries of the people and rule the people and rule the people and rule the countries of the people and rule the people and rul try with despotic sway. It is to be hoped you will now need no warning to prevent you from contributing in Bank? But it is on that measure specially that the Inthe South a "bill of abominations"-a tariff against which Mr. Wise is directing all the energies of his powerful mind-Another, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands amongst the States, instead we give it. Would it were correct! May it prove so, of applying them to the current expenses of the ral Government, and thus obviating a any probable ne "Since the arrival of Mr. Tyler at Washington, the friends of the existing Cabinet have represented that no change in the policy of the Government will be made by the new President from that which had of the present policy of the General Government, and induce you to pause, before you contribute by any act of yours, to add strength to it. The contest is near at hand, and it behooves you to consider well before you give your votes. You have

> nest and estimable men, and well worthy, so far as their private character is concerned, to represent vo in Congress. But now is the time, when we must look to a man's political opinions and his probable course if elected, and not to his private character. We want principles, not men. We desire to elect a representa-Banking System—to a Protective the Public Lands. Is it
>
> Bell and the set three men is most likely to do it? Is it Corbin?
>
> Bell these three men is most likely to do it? Is it Corbin?
>
> Who does not believe that he will give to the measures bell the public Lands. Is it of the present Administration his hearty support? Who believes, for one moment, that he would resist a Bank of the U. States, that he would oppose the distribu-tion bill? and if the distribution bill pass, a Tariff is the inevitable consequence. We all know, he would vote for the repeal of the Sub-Treasury, and destroy tem which experience has already shown to be dangerous and disastrous to her best interests. So long as you remain true to yourselves, you cannot vote for even those who suspected the worst. The N. York Corbin; and as much as we esteem the man, as doubt-American (Whig) calls it an "an auful Report." And less we all do, we cannot wish to see him in Congress yet there are politicians who, with this awful warning before their eyes, are anxious to plunge headlong into flect our wishes. Then, we must have one of the other two candidates whose opinions coincide with our own. The N. Intelligencer is sufficiently chary in This we cannot do if we run both and vote for both .-If we divide on these men, our election is lost-defeat is inevitable. Which of them then should we choose: It has long been a practice, in order to concentrate our strength, to have conventions composed of delegates from the people to be represented, to meet and select a candidate whose principles coincide with those of the people they represent, and recommend him to their suffrages, and by pursuing this course victory is often otherwise would not be possible .obtained; which otherwise would not be possible.-"United we stand, divided we fall." If any thing occur to prevent this concentration, it is evident that the Conventions will thereby be rendered useless and their design frustrated. Such has been the case in our own district. A Convention, appointed by yourselves, have recommended to you the Mr. R. M. T. Hunter, as a man This nomination was in accordance to the known wishes of many, believed to be a large majority of you, and was the proper and authorised action of the Convention; and the minority had no more power to act and nominate another, than a minority of our Legislature has power to elect a second Governor or Senator, however, notwithstanding; with what prudence and he devised to remedy the consequences of their ill-advised act. In choosing between these two candidates, thus recommended, you should discard As Mr. R. M. T. Hunter has been brought again into he field, after having rejected the Democratic nomination, and after having publicly said in a speech that and exclude the candidate, whose action in Congress would be entirely opposed to our principles. So far as I can see and hear of the temper of the District, a mapresent Administration, are decidedly in favor of Hunter. Braxton might have been elected probably, had he been nominated by the Convention, and had our strength by that means been concentrated on him-but even that is doubtful; for, we know there are many to whom his nomination would have been distasteful Moreover, it is noterious that his selection by the Convention was not expected and probably would never have taken place; for, if Mr. H.'s name had not been be-

before you three candidates for your suffrages-all ho-

fore the Convention, Mr. F. W. Scott would have been selected and probably would have accepted the nomination; for, however much his private interests and feelings might have urged him to decline the nomination, we all know his patriotism and devotion to the interests of his country too well to believe that he would continue to decline her imperious calls: when his modesty wa would be as willing as any other man to sacrifice private interests and feelings for the good of his fellow-citizens. It is also doubtful whether Mr. Scott world have written to the Convention declining a nomination, had not Mr. Hunter's name been before it. However this may be, Mr. H. has the advantage of Mr. Braxton this may be, Mr. H. has the advantage of Mr. Braxton in being nominated by that body, and will doubtless rerecommendation, and Mr. B. can only expect to receive a small portion of our strength; but this taken from us, may prevent our success. Mr. B. is not a popular man, yielding to the wishes of the people, contrasts very favorably with Mr. Braxton's persisting in his course regardless of their wishes. Mr. H, when he finds we ingly.

I, having been called on to conduct the canvass, must small minority of a Convention, pushes himself forward and maintains his position in defiance of the cient course in the late campaign, and might be willing to reward him if he would await our own time; but P. S. Since the above was written, I have seen in his present course goes far to cancel all obligations on the Enquirer of the 9th a long letter on the subjects of that score, and leads us to suspect, that he was not al-Banks, &c., &c., addressed to me by Mr. W. F. Pen- together disinterested at that time, but had an eye to deton, of which I can take no other notice, than to the reward which he now seeks. However that may be

much more favorably to Democracy than they did at tional system, we should be delighted with the anti-then denounced suffering a catastrophe, which is cha-all his rights. The spectacle is exhibited to the world so for I have never thought him of sufficient import strength, and not to divide it and split it up. We might stances combined render it clear, that Braxton has not a shadow of chance for the seat; and it is doubted by

many whether he would have, if these circumstances did not exist, and he had no other opponent than Cor bin. The contest will thus be between Hunter and

dren, through countless generations. An opposite people of that part of the district to be the same that I tellect suit us, as to his principles and probability of the district to be the same that I tellect suit us, as to his principles and probability of the district to be the same that I tellect suit us, as to his principles and probability of the district to be the same that I tellect suit us, as to his principles and probability of the district to be the same that I tellect suit us, as to his principles and probability of the district to be the same that I tellect suit us, as to his principles and probability of the district to be the same that I tellect suit us, as to his principles and probability of the district to be the same that I tellect suit us, as to his principles and probability of the district to be the same that I tellect suit us, as to his principles and probability of the district to be the same that I tellect suit us, as to his principles and probability of the district to be the same that I tellect suit us, as to his principles and probability of the district to be the same that I tellect suit us, as to his principles and probability of the district to be the same that I tellect suit us, as to his principles and probability of the district to be the same that I tellect suit us, as to his principles and probability of the district to be the same that I tellect suit us, as to his principles and the district to be the same that I tellect suit us, as to his principles and the district to be the same that I tellect suit us, as to his principles and the district to be the same that I tellect suit us, as to his principles and the district to be the same that I tellect suit us, as to his principles and the district to be the same that I tellect suit us, as to his principles and the district to be the same that I tellect suit us, as to his principles and the district to be the same that I tellect suit us, as to his principles and the district to be the same that I tellect suit us, as the district to success. What has Mr. Hunter done - aye, and wha C. M. B., elected. For his speech in support of the Sub-Treasury system, Mr. II. received the thanks of the Democratic members of Congress. Mr. II. has avowed his principles in a letter to you, and they are the same as those upon which he has hitherto acted. They are not intimately connected with either party, and thus it happens that he himself is not so connected; but that is a matter of little moment, provided the leading prin ciples of his creed are with us. All know his honesty and independence too well, to doubt that he will sustain those principles, and that though he may not be identified in name with either party, he will yet advocate the great principles which he has announced in his letter. You would not wish a man to represent you, who would be so much of a partizan as to give his support to any measure of a party There is no man amongst you, I am sure, who does not himself find many things to approve and disapprove in both parties; and you would not wish your representative in Congress to be so subservient to party as to support it, right or wrong. The party opposed to you will doubtless do many things to challenge your own approbation, and your own party has done and will do again things which you cannot approve. not be willing to have your own minds trammelled in this way; then do not lend your aid to trammel that of your representative. It is only well to have them committed to certain measures and principles which you have yourselves studied and understand, and not committed to approve of measures and principles which may hereafter be promulgated, which, probably, you may not yourselves approve .- Now try Mr. H. se principles. Is he not fully committed on all the leading questions at present agitated? If you have at-tentively read his letter, I think you must be prepared himself to approve or disapprove of all the future acts of the present Administration, for you may require him to do that which you may not do yourselves his letter to you, dated 6th of February, Mr. Hunter "My principles of public action are unchanged, and the leading articles of my political faith are so well known to you that I need not recapitulate them. I am, as heretofore, against a United States Bank, Protective Tariff, and a system of Internal Improve ments by the General Government. The opinions which I have formerly avowed to you on the various branches of the currency question are unchanged, and I desire to see the proceeds of the public lands applied to the current expenses of the General Government. Thus you see Mr. Hunter has given you his opinions on the leading questions now at issue before the coun try, and they are sound; and no man doubts that his course in Congress will be in accordance with them -- What more do we want? Are not Mr. Braxton's prin ciples the same? If they are, will any man say that Mr B. will suit us better as a man than Mr. H ? The fact is, Mr. B. has no chance of election. Hunter is the gene ral favorite; and the only fear is, that our strength will he diminished by a small portion of our friends who may vote for Braxton. Would that he had the patriot ism to withdraw; to imitate the noble example of Mr Hunter, who, though selected by a convention, nobly and disinterestedly begged to decline rather than be an obstacle, a clog, to thwart the wishes of a majority of the District! He may be assured that he will obtain the thanks and good opinions of his fellow-citizens, which he seems now very likely to lose, perhaps for-ever, and the time may come when they will reward him; but if he persists in his present course, inevitable defeat awaits him, and perhaps the interests of his friends and fellow-citizens may be involved in the same ruin, which can only be averted by a timely and judicious withdrawal from the contest. CAROLINE

In Middlesex County Court, March 22d, 1840:

Resolved, That this Court, its officers and bur, with feelings of painful regret, have received intelligence of the death of their late Clerk and highly esteemed fellow-citizen, George T. R. Heay, Esq.; and while they tender to his bereaved family and friends the heartfelt sympathy and condolence, they take pleasure in bearing testimony as well to the private worth of the deceased, as to the honesty and integrity with which he discharged the duties of his office.

of his office.

Resolved, That the clerk be requested to present to the widow n their respective journals.

Received, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of this Court

this Court.

At a Monthly Court, held for Henrico county, at the Court house, on Monday, the 5th day of April, one thousand eight han dred and forty-one, the following resolution was offered by R. T. Daniel, Esq., Attorney for the Commonwealth, prosecuting in this Court, and unanimously adopted by the Court:

The melancholy intelligence of the decease of William Henry Harrison, late the President of the United States, having been communicated to this Court, they, in testimony of their prefound regret for so grave a National calamity; and, as a tribute of deep and undegned respect to the memory of the late Chief Magistrate of the Nation, do hereby resolved now to adjourn.

Resolved, That the above be published in the Richmond newspapers.

A Copy—Teste, o hereby resolved now to adjourn.

I the above be published in the Richmond news

A Copy—Teste,

LOFTIN N. ELLETT, C. H. C.

Died, on Sunday evening, 11th inst., Mrs. ELIZAPETH BECCE. in the 55th year of her age. Her friends and acquaintances, and hose of her son, George W. Walker, are requested to attend her uneral, from her late residence, on Church Hill, this morning, at 90 o'clock without forther notice.

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL MACHINE MANUFACTORY,

E er Main street, first door below the Medical College.—The subscriber, proprietor of the above establishment, and of the patent
right of Fox and Borland's well-known and most highly approved
rated for the believes) the best Wheat Fans, horse-power first
and of the believes) the best Wheat Fans, horse-power first
Mills, Corn Shelling, Straw Cutting, and other machines in use,
would respectfully inform his friends and the agricultural community, that he is, as usual, provided with a good stock of seasuned timber, and other materials, and with as good mechanics the
helieves,) as are to be found in any establishment of the kind, and
that he is therefore well prepared to fill all orders for machines,
that they may think proper to favor him with, at short notice.—
He is peagared to give full and satisfactory testimony in favor of
his machines, to all who may require it. In the short time that
he has been engaged in this business, he has made and sold about
250 of those Thrashing Machines, 140 Horse-powers, L500 Straw
Cutters, and about 700 Corn Shellers, and many other kinds of
machines, which is strong testimony in their favor, and shows
that he has been liberally patronized, and for which he returns
thanks to his patrons, and solicits a continuation of their favors,
and of the farming community, who will please forward their
orders for such articles in his line as they may want, as early as
convenient, so as to insure their obtaining them in good season.

JABEZ PARKER. VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL MACHINE MANUFACTORY April 13

Six hundred acres of excellent Land for sale. DESTROUS to emigrate South, on account of rheumatic tions, I offer for sale the above Land, adjoining the t Liberty, (Bedford Court-house.) Over 200 acres tobacco land, and elegantly timbered-100 acres state of improvement. It lies on the great Lynchburg and Salon Turnpike, 25 miles from the former, which, with the town of Li-herty, affords an excellent market for every thing that can be raised on it. The barns, negre-houses, thrashing machine, or hards, &c are extensive and excellent. My House and Lot in Liberty, ave-looking said plantation, is also for sale, and is by far the most extensive and commodious private residence in town. The whol property would suit a professional, or farming or planting gentle man well, and will be in market until sold, and will be sold or man well, and will be in market until sold, and will be sold on very accommodating terms to an early applicant. WM. COOK.

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.—Mrs. R. Janes solicits the attention of the ladies of Richmond, and its vicinity, to a splendid assortment of Millinery, just received from New York and Beston, consisting of Bonnets, Caps. Ribbons, Flowers, &c., with a large assortment of Children's Dresses, from one month to ten years;—and begs further to recommend to their notice, a wariety of very elegant French Corsets, which, for ease and elegance, can not be surpassed in the United States.

MRS. R. JANES, Millinery Store, Sharkoe Hill, Lattle accounted by D. S. Gerbanati as a list Store.

MRS. R. JANES, Military Store, Santa Hat Store Lately occupied by D. S. Garbanati as a Hat Store 112-w2mii REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

WE are authorised to sell privately various lots of ground in the city, improved and unimproved, among them some on which there are comfortable Dwelling Houses, and others are desirable lots for building. Also for sale, Tracts of Land in the vicinity of Richmond, improved and unimproved. Persons desirous of purchasing may learn full particulars at our office.

April 12 April 13

April 13

WINES & LIQUORS.

WE have in store a large assortment of Wines and Liquois, toreign and domestic, which we offer by wholesale on the most liberal terms, viz:
Old Madeira Wine, of the vintage of 1829, Oliveira's Pistanna Madeira
Sicily do. old and of superior quality
Burgundy Madeira
St. Luca Sherry
Pale and Brown Sherry
London Dock Port Wine
Clarets—Chateau Margaax Clarets-Chateau Margaux

Palmer Marganx Chambertin Burgundy Champaignes in pints and quarts, Palace brand, Crown, Croscent, Eagle, Liberty Arms, &c.
Sparkling Hock of first quality
Still Hock—Neirstiner, Rudesheimer, Huttenheimer, Geisen

Still Hock—Neirstiner, Rudesheimer, Huttenheimer, Geischheimer, &c.
Sweet Malaga Wine, genuine
French Brandy, warranted—Otard, Dupuy & Co., J. J. Dupuy,
A. Seignette, Penet Castillon, &c.
Imitation Brandy, in half pipes and barrels
Northern Apple Brandy
Jamaica Rum, warranted
N. E. Rum, Felton's
Pure Holland Gin
Imitation do in pipes
Rock Spring Gin
Old Whiskey, Powers', Rogers', Martin's, Gibson's, Dall's,
Zeigler's &c., &c.
Common Whiskey in hhds., half bhds. and barrels
London Brown Stout, in pints and quarts, Abbott's and Barclay's

Abbott's Pale Ale, in quarts. WILLIAMS & HAXALL. April 13